THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

RAPID PREPARATIONS MAKING THE DLOW ABOUT TO FALL

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AT WILLIAMSPORT Twenty-One Regiments Enter Virginia

BATTLE OPPOSITE WILLIAMSPORT

THE REBELS ROUTED.

THEIR LOSS HEAVY-OURS LIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2, 1861. The preparations for the forward movement,

of which we have advised you, are quietly but rapidly making. Evidence that the blow will be struck before many days comes from additional and independent sources. Of its nature or direction we cannot properly speak; but you may rest assured that the impatience of the people has made itself felt here, and that the Cabinet has very recently decided to make a movement upon a large scale, and to forward an object which the country has much at heart.

It is believed that an effort will be made to capture a masked battery near Mount Vernon to-night.

The Rhode Island battery has gone to Baltimore, but may be sent further.

The 14th New-York Militia and 2d Main crossed into Virginia in the course of last night and this morning. The 14th is at Arlington House. A Minnesota regiment crossed to-night. To the Associated Press.

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, July 2, 1861. The Reporter of the Associated Press went down the Potomac yesterday, to see the expected move of troops across the river at Sheppard's Ford, two miles below dam No. 4. The towpath of the canal was cut to permit the artillery to have an easy grade down into the fording, but the opposite bank was found to be so precipitous that the troops could not ascend with ease, and the crossing was abandoned. The mistake arose from the incompetence of the guides. The fording is naturally one of the best on the river, and the proper ascent on the Virginia shore very easy. Within a radius of three miles from the ford lay encamped the 2d and 3d Pennsylvania Regiments under Col. Wynkoop.

The Regular Cavalry, four companies of the 2d Parker Battery of Artillery, 6th, 21st, and 23d Pennsylvania, under Col. Thomas, 15th and 24th Pennsylvania Regiments under Gen. Negley, the 11th Pennsylvania and 1st Wisconsin, and McMullen's Independent Rangers, under Col. Abercrombie.

Gen. Negley's and Col. Wynkoop's brigade actually struck their tents at 3 o'clock this morning and marched to the ford. The whole column, embracing 18 fall regiments and several detached corps, such as Major Doubleday's two companies of the Second Cavalry, the First City Troop, and Perkins's Artillery, with the exception of the 4th Connecticut Regiment, lying in camp at Hagerstown, are now encamped here, and are under marching orders. At 3 o'clock a. m. the column will cross the river.

Burnside's Rhode Island battery is confidently expected to-night or early to-morrow. It is reported that some of the regiments from Col. Stone's column will join the column to-morrow. In order to lesser the size of the column only 5 wagons instead of 11 are to be allowed to each regiment. Ten days' rations are to be taken in bulk.

The stars and stripes were hoisted on a tree on the south side of the river to-day by a Marylander, by the pame of Sanders, in full view of the Confederate pickets. They did not fire upon him. Colonel Jackson lies at about 3,000 men. The enemy were observed busily engaged in erecting earthworks immediately back of the Heights, opposite Doubleday's battery.

Late this p. m. it is thought they design putting the guns in position to obstruct the march of our troops.

About fifty shots were exchanged this morning beadvance guard of the hostile forces at Shepperd's Ford. No casualties so far as known. There will doubtless be sharp work before the 4th passes over unless the Rebels retreat.

Hagerstown, Md., Tuesday, July 2, 1861. At 4 o'clock this afternoon a special conveyance ar rived in this town, bringing Corporal John N. McGin ley of the Independent Rangers, be being the first soldier brought here wounded in an action. Considerable excitement was occasioned upon his arrival, and from statements made by him and from those on higher anthority, the Government operators glean the follow-

Between 3 and 7 o'clock this morning the troops which have been concentrating at Hagerstown and Williamsport for several days past, crossed the ford at port. Gen. Patterson reviewed them as they filed past bim.

The morning was bright and beautiful, and the soldiers were in excellent spirits. Scouting parties of Capt. McMullen's rangers and others selected from the 1st Wisconsin Regiment were out at midnight, and frequently during the night brisk firing was heard between the Federal pickets and those of the enemy on the Virginia side.

The proper fords having been accertained, the advance took place before day light, the post of honor being assigned to Captsin McMullen's Independent ngers, and the First Wisconsin, and the Eleventh

Pennsylvania regiments. The advancing column consisted of the brigades of Abercrombie, Thomas, and Negley. The Independent Rangers behaved remarkably well, getting close up to the enemy-within a distance of only 75 yards. Abercrombie's brigade led the advance, and the casualties of the conflict were almost exclusively on the lat Wis-

consin and 11th Pennsylvanis Regiments.

Col. Jarrent and Lieut. Col. Counter led the skirmishers, opening upon them at 400 yards. The whole of the Rebel forces at Martinsburg, consisting of four regiments of infantry, and one regiment of horse, were

engaged in the action. They had with them four pieces of artillery, part rified cannon, and were commanded by Gen. Jackson. The first city troops of Philadelphia were assigned a position near the United States cavalry, under Captain Perkins, and behavedremarkably well as far as known.

The ensualties on our ride are two killed and several wounded. Several of the dead and wounded of the Secession troops were left on the field in their hasty retreat, one or two of whom were buried by our men. The loss of life on their side is stated to be very

heavy. In anticipation of a retreat by our forces, the sobals had leveled the fences on both sides of the turnpike even with the ground, so as to cut them off in the event of their retiring to the Potomac.

The first stand was made at Posterfield Farm, on the sampike, near Haynesville, where it was necessary to soy a barn and carriage-house, to make a cha apon the enemy. Here the conflict was fierce, the Rebels standing well up to their work, and finally elewly retreating. Knapracks and canteens were

hast ly thrown saide as incumbrances to a backward narch. They left behind them a number of blankets, and other articles of value, indicating a heavy loss on

FROM EASTERN TENNESSEE

REBEL TROOPS TO REPEL UNION FORCES.

GOV. JACKSON IN NASHVILLE

A REBEL FORAY ON MISSOURI.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The Courier of this morning says that an agent of the Government is stationed at some point on the Nashville Railroad to see that nothing contraband passes

Four more companies of Col. Rousseau's regiment go into camp to-day. The delay is occasioned by the failure of the tent contractors to fulbil their agreement. The regiment will be a full one,

The Journal of this morning has a letter dated Knoxville, June 29, savings

"Eight companies of in antry and cavelry have gone from here to Cumberland and Wheeler's Gap, to guard those places and powent the Federal troops from coming through Kestucky to the aid of the Union men in East Tennesee. They have been encountered by our native Union men in the mountains, who swear they shall leave, and the Davistroops have

ent for re enforcements."

The Journal adds: "We expect a bloody fight at he mountain passes for the possession of the field Every breath is a heartfelt aspiration for the triumph of the Star-Spangled Banner." The Courser says on the same subject: "That it

takes it for granted that the anthorites of Tennessee have been informed of the introduction of arms into that State, and that arrangements have been made to take possession of every gun sent by the Administra-

The Journal also says that Governor Jackson of Missouri is in Nashville, and that there is no doubt an expedition against Missouri is forming on the southern border of that State.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 29th ult., states that an agent of the French Government is buying to sacco in that market. Its Portsmouth correspondent

"The six or seven hundred men employed in the "The six or seven hundred men employed in the Navy-Yard have been required to take an oath to obey implicitly all the articles of war and the orders of the President of the Southern Confedracy. One who refused to take the oath was discharged, and it argues for the tameness of the separation sentiment here that he was not lynched on the spot. Those who ought to know believe that many who have sworn to support the new Government will betray its head should an opportunity offer. It is clear that Western Virginia will be represented here. The diving bells here are being used to recover small guns and ordnance, and are working successfully. It is thought that the sloop-of-war Germantown will be repaired in three months. The Plymouth can be used as a floating battery."

The same paper says that a Georgia regiment has ar-

The same paper says that a Georgia regiment has arrived here, without arms, the Governor of that State refusing to allow more arms to be taken from the

The New-Orleans Picayune and other Southern pa pers urge the celebration of the 4th of July.

AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, July 2, 1861. It is now estimated that there are about 5,000 Seces on troops within an bour's walk of Fairfax, with arge bodies of horsemen on the roads between our ickets and that point. It is not probable, from indicaons, that they will be allowed to remain there much

The election to-day was a very flat affair. It is understood that 72 votes were polled for Close and Minor to the Legislature. No opposition.

Four Rebels were killed by the pickets of the Penn sylvania 4th, on Sunday, the fourth body being found in the woods yesterday. He was recognized as the brother of a neighboring farmer, named Fairfax.

The news from the camp to-day is unimportant. The City of Philadelphia, an ice boat, still guards the city front.

Lieut, Channeev McKeever, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant-Adjutant General of this Brigade, has been appointed Captain in the Adjutant-General's Department, and will remain here on duty on Col. Heinzelman's Staff.

Cairo, Tuesday, July 2, 1861. Five men, supposed to be Rebels, were arested vesterday near Sandy Ridge, Missouri, by a scouting party from Bird's Point, and brought to Cairo, who eved to be loyal citizens on their way home with in-

rmation in regard to the Rebels. They report an encampment of 200 Secessionists car Wolf's Island, who are being furnished arms from Memphis.

It is rumored that Gov. Jackson is at Memphis, and the Rebels in that city say they will attack Bird's Point at an early day.

GOOD FOR THE MISSOURI HOME GUARD. St. Louis. Tuesday. July 2, 1861.

A party of fifteen Home Guards, while scouting for ontraband, near Farmington, St. Francis county, Monday, came upon a body of 300 or 400 Secessionists. They gave them one volley, killing their captain and several others. They then retreated to Ironton. None

of the Guards were hurt. J. P. Knott, Attorney-General of the State, who has een a prisoner in the arsenal for several days was re-

leased to-day. It is understood that orders have been issued to Colo nels of Regiments in the different parts of the State to make no more arrests foor opinion sake.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Louisville, Tuesday, July 2, 1861. The Governor of Tennessee has stationed an agen t Mitchellsville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near the Northern Tennessee line, to prevent goods declared contraband in the Southern Confederacy from going North; and Mr. Cotten, Surveyor of this port, will immediately place an agent at Franklin, the next station north in Kentucky, to execute similar offices in behalf of the Federal Government.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 2, 1861. Reports from the South confirm the statements re specting the cotton loan. Thirty-three thousand bales were subscribed in Madison County, Alabama, within

Captain Wm. Morris Armstrong, late of the United States Navy, died at Norfolk on the 20th of June. The Court of County Commissioners of Limesto

County, Alabama, have resolved to levy a tax of fifty per cent upon the amount of State tax of each taxpay er, to raise funds to equip the troops from that county. Gen. Floyd has selected Col. Reynold and Col Harry Heys as commanders of the two regiments of Floyd's Brigade, now organized and encamped near Wytheville, Va.

Richmond papers report the arrival there of tw prisoners of war-one a private in the regular army the other a Zouave in undress uniform. They were takn at Cloud's Mills, and are in confinement with other prisoners at the depot in Richmond.

Edmond Ruffin, who fired the first gun against For

Sumter, and Colonel Lockridge, who was with Walker in Nicaragua, are among recent arrivale in Richwood.

NAVAL.

Boston, Saturday, July 2, 1861. The steam frigate Susquehanna will sail this evening

or early to-morrow morning.

The Cumberland is daily expected at the Navy Yard to go into the dock for some repairs.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT

ROMNEY. BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 2, 1861. A correspondent in Winchester, Va., has forwarded the following account of the skirmish between the pickets of the Union and rebel forces near Romney. It is an extract from a letter a idressed to the Hon. J. M. Muson at Winchester, by a gentleman in Col. Mc Donald's reciment, dated:

Heapquartens, Romser, June 27—4 a.m. Yesterday (Wednesday) Richard Asbby left, with a portion of his command, twenty-one strong, from Capt. T. Ashby's company, on a sconting expedition to Maryland. Dividing his command into three bodies, he, with six men, met a strong force of forty United States dragoons, regulars, and made a running figh

States dragoons, regulars, and made a running ngut with them, killing a number of the enemy.

Himself and three of his men are nissing, but two escaping, and we fear that they have been killed, as their horses were led off by the enemy. Capt. Ashby, who was also scouting with six men, hearing of the fight, immediately started in pursuit to rescue or avenge his brother. On his way he was joined by four of his men are niesing.

his brother. On his way he was joined by four of his men, making eleven in all.

They came upon the enemy, 40 strong, hid in a gully filled with brushwood, upon the opposite side of the river, near Patterson's Creek Bridge. The enemy commenced firing upon him, when he ordered a charge, fording the river in the face of a destructive fire, and

fording the river in the face of a destructive are, and charging upon and completely routing them, they leaving all their horses behind them. Ashby sloss was two killed and two wounded, and four horses killed. His horse was killed under him.

Their loss was eight or ten killed. Ashby secured enough horses, one of which was his brother's, to mount his men, but owing to his small force was compelled to leave others behind. Dick Ashby was terrible cut up one of his eyes being shot out, and his head bly cut up, one of his eyes being shot out, and his head and neck badly cut by balls.

and neck badly cut by balls.

Upon hearing of the fight, I immediately started for the scene of action, asking the Cartain to accompany me, which he willingly did. We went to Asby's camp, located upon the farm of Col. Washington, six miles from here, but finding that the enemy were in force between us and the wounded men, that they (the enemy) had returned, and that Capt. Askby had gone in pursuit of them with his whole force and Capt. Myers's

ompany, we returned to this place, and are now raiting to lend our aid at the weakest point. It is reported that a strong force of the enemy is approaching upon the North-west turnpike, only ready for them, but, having reliable that the enemy, 100 strong, are posted in I we have sent a force to surprise them. The eft before I returned from Aubby's Camp, or I would

have joi ed them.

Captain Ashby had 40 shots fired at him, and his escape was miracalous. His horse was shot twice, and killed under him, and he was wounded slightly in the leg, which has not prevented him from pursuing This is a fighting regiment, the charlain and surgeon

fighting first and praying and doctoring afterward.

A woman was shot dead this evening by a soldier. FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYS, OFF PASS
L'OUTRE, ESTRANCE TO MISSISSIFFI RIVER,
AT THE BAR, June 3, 1861.

We have captured several vessels—taken them as prizes—and the circumstances under which some of them were taken were exceedingly interesting. The splendid steamship General Miramon (under British colors—bogus transfer, probably—she was American the other duy), which has been dushing back and forth between New-Orleans and every week for some time past, hove in sight here day before yesterday, and stood in for the bar. Suddenly she made us out, and away she shied out seaward again, then headed in for the North-East Pass, a few miles off, determined toran the blockade, and trusting to her light draft to carry her is there. Of course, when we made her out, we ran for her at once. She cut and run for it like a good fellow. Soon as we got in range, she being nearly fellow. Soon as we got in range, she being ne safe, we let drive a shot across her bows. She pai eate, we let drive a shot across her bows. She paid no heed still, and then we sent a shell right under her forefoot, just within a few yards (she was then flour-dering in the shoal water) when she concluded it was a bad business to try to get clear of the Brooklyn,

rounded to, and ran down under our stern.

But the chase! oh, how exciting it was! We took her for a privateer at first. All hands were at quarters, her for a privateer at first. All hands were at quarters, everything in fighting trim, and when the shots were fired the furore was intense. We at once sent a prize crew on board, a licutecant taking formal possession, and sent her off, communicating with the commanding officer at Mobile. She had no passengers on board; but what else, can't say. An elegant prize.

The same day we captured the brige Hope and Venus, and warned off the Sardinian bark Mississippi, from Turin. Our hands are full, you see.

Mr. Brooks (our first assistant engineer) was sent ver in the Gen. Miramon, Lieut. Adams in charge.

Speaking of Brooks-you know he is a Virginian-I'll just mention that he is a staunch Union man. Lethis just mention that he is a staunch Union man. Let his Cincinnati friends know that glorious fact.
Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impertinent fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flug," in conjunction with a flug of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (they came down in a small boat from Fort Morgan) with one of our catters, and told them (two ferochoes looking officers, who blustered and funed), that, while he would recognize the white flug—the flug of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the robel flug; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must hauf that flug down! No

recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must have that flag down! No more rebel flags allowed to fly in this region.

Porter of the Powhatan (over at the Southwest Pass), they say put a 10-inch shell through a rebel steamer, the other day, that came a little too impertinently near—let daylight through him—so be could see better. One vessel that we took came near having the same fate, as she wouldn't "come too" after repeated shots. It will not do to trifle with our big guns.

A VIRGINIA EDITOR'S VIEWS OF THE PRO-GRESS OF THE WAR.

The Richmond Examiner, which has always been side by side in extreme views with The Charleston Mercury, says:

Mercury, says:

"Nothing would have been easier than for Virginia and Maryland, or for Virginia alone, to have prevented the inauguration of Lincoln in Washington, and thereby to have driven or confined the new Administration North of Masen and Dixon's line; and, for the first month after the inauguration, a few thousand Southern troops might have readily expelled it from Washington. Every day since then it has been strengthening its position, and introducing troops for defense faster than the South has levied them for assault. Nothing is more certain than that, if we had forced them to fight, without discipline on either side, we should have whipped them; nothing more doubtful than whether Northern or Southern men make the best than whether Northern or Southern men man can been regulars. By delay, we lost the advantage which the hardy, independent, self-reliant habits give to Southerners. A year's drill will make a Northern factory hand a better regular soldier than a Kentucky buntaman or a Texas ranger, because the factory hand is a ready-made automation; and automata are what they want in war on the large scale.

war on the large scale.

"Some of the Northern soldiers may be anxious to return home, but nine-tenths of them are men without return home, but nine-tenths of them are men without property, business, or employment, who are ready to make war their permanent calling. Our soldiers are mostly men of property, or men who could be more profushly employed at home than in the army. They are impatient for battle, because they know it is inevitable; can see nothing gained by delay, and, as sensible men, believe the sooner the war is begun the sooner it will be ended. The sufferings in bank are almost equal to the sufferings in battle, and nothing but yielday gen counter these and not an end to come but victory can conquer peace and put an end to campife. The North has already blockaded the Chesspeak and all the rivers of Einstern Virgitis, and seized upon Alexandria. Thus much it was not in our power, may be, to prevent. But why let them seize upon Newport News, ravage the perineuls between the York and James Rivers, take and fortify Arlington Hights, and subjugate the half of Fairfax County! They were subjugate the half of Fairfax County! They were conquering us inch by inch, and, till the arrival of the Precident, we not making a show of regular resistance. To retreat seems to be the whole business of our regular army, and the little skirmishing that occurs is a mere partisan affair, quite out of the programme of the campaign, and if not in defiance of, at least without orders from above. So far we have managed our retreat admirably, for neither Xenophon or Morean lost so few men; but will retreating weary out and con-quer the enemy? We think not. Indeed, we are sure that his appetite for plunder will but increase so long as resistance is not part of our minitary programme. Our soldiers cannot defeat the enemy till the officers

LATE SOUTHERN GLEANINGS.

LATE SOUTHERN GLEANINGS.

From The Richaused Dispates of Thursday.

THE SKIRMISH ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A correspondent of The Dispates gives the following account of the skirmish on the Rappahannock:

At about the hour of 4 o clock p. m., on the 24th, the Federal steamer called the Star passed up the Rappahannock River as far as Towles' Point, just below Urbanna, and returning immediately, stopped opposite the resistence of James W. Gresham, eaq., and within about six hundred yards of the house. A large barge, armed with two swivels, and a emall row boat, cootaining together about fifty men, put off for the shore and the men landed. Some ten or twelve men, armed with muskets and side arms, came up the bank to the house, professing to be in pursuit of fowls, which Mr. Gresham informed them they could not get from him. While in the house the company of Captain Isaac Currell, at the time under the command of Adjutant H. S. Hathaway, having had notice, made their appear-

ance and commenced a warn, fire upon the men as they rapidly retreated to the barge, wading up to the waist in water, which fire was continued with some ten or fifteen rounds until the barge reached the steamer. What execution was done is not known, but it is very evident that a number were killed. As soon as the barge left the shore the steamer commenced a beavy fire of canon and hombs upon the men and the dwelling house, which fire was kept up for an hour, and the house of Mr. G. struck with about seventeen balls, house of Mr. G. struck with about seventeen be weighing from two to thirty-six pounds, and also weigning from two to thirty-six pounts, and several hombsheils. Eighty shots were counted, and although the shells bursted all around the men, not one

although the shells bursted all around the men, not one was killed or wounded.

And what is more remarkable and providential, none of Mr. Gresham's amily were touched, though all remained in the house most of the time. Mr. G.'s mother, an old lady of over 80 years of age, was in her hed, and while lying there a bull pus of over her head through the house, within four incles of her head through the house, within four incles of her head through the house, within four incles of her head through the house within four incles of her head through the house which she havery much, without injuring her. She was then removed to the kitchen, and soon after a bomb-shell or ball entered the room, and tore up the brick floor within three feet of her, and yet she rebrick floor within three feet of her, and yet she re-main d unburt. The verwhrge and handsome house of Mr. G. is literally riddled, and some of the furniture destroyed. I write from his parlor, which is most torn to pisces. o pisces.

ARRIVAL OF GEORGIA TRO The Ninth Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, em-bracing nine companies and nine hundred men, ar-rived at Richmond on Wednesday, and were mustered into the service of the Confederate States on the Capi-

A man named Bond, formerly of Baltimore, and another named Booth, of Richmond, were brought to Richmond on Wednesday, in charge of Lieut. Whitele, on suspicion of attempting to set fire to the steamer Logan, on York River. They were delivered over to the Governor, who consigned them to the Penitentiary

for the present.

BLOCKADING NEW-ORLEANS AND OUTLETS

The following extracts are from The New-Orleans Presyume of the 25th ult.:

We learn that a United States sloop-of-war, said to mount eight guns, was nuchored in Atchafalaya Bay yesterday, intercepting our communication via Berwick's Bay with Texas. It is reported that she had already fired at a passing schooner.

Disputches were received yesterday from Mississippi City, Ocean Springs, Puss Christian and Fort Pike, aunouncing that a United States man-of-war had appeared inside of Ship! land, with several smaller vessels in attendance, and commenced the blockade of the

sels in attendance, and commenced the blockade of the Mississippi Sound, and had fired several abots at the mail-boat Oregon, which was on her way hence for Mobile, and also at the steamboat J. D. Swaim, hence for Ship I-land, both of which were obliged to return

Capt. Walker, of the lake steamboat Creole, at Capt. Whiter, or the lake steamous Croses, open of the lake steamboats, that a United States scho her was off Deer Island, and had already taken three schooners. The mail-steamboat Oregon returned last night, having had a narrow escape. The Bee learns from a pas-

The mail-steamLost Oregon returned last night, having had a narrow e-cape. The Bee learns from a passenger the following particulars:

About 1½ o'clock p. m., with a strong southerly wind, the Oregon came in sight of a large propeller war steamer two-masted, the foremast square rigged, and the maintanest fore and aft rigged, flying the United States that Cont. Warm designed, which is the control of the contr and the mainmast fore and aft rigged, flying the United States flag. Capt. Myers determined to run by if possible, and at all evens to run the stemer ashore, land his passengers, and then set her on fire before allowing her to fall into the enemy's hands. The only weapon aboard the Oregon was one revolver, belonging to a passenger. No troops could be seen on Ship Island, nor was there any flag floating there.

In going by the war-steamer she fired two shots at the Oregon, both of which fell astern. A schooner-rigged tender to the man-of-war had now hoisted sail and put after her. Running on some distance further, Capt. Myers descried three more tenders, with humches

Myers descried three more tenders, with launches of armed men, inside of Deer Island, and within full of armed men, inside of Deer Island, and within 160 yards of the channel. Finding that he could not run through, he turned back, and had to run the ganutlet of the first-named tender, which chased hi three miles, ficing at him continually, but unsuccessfully. At length the tender gave up the chase in dispair and

o Oregon returned safely.

The Hee also has the following: The small sternwheel steamer Anna, Capt. Sararia, from Pensacola River, with lumber and passengers for the New Basin, reported having been chured all the morning by the reported having been charged all the morning by the tender, but unauccessfully. Capt. Sararin, signalled the Oregon to turn back before the latter boat reached the neighborhood of the United States steamer, but the signal was not understood. The Anna got in safely

The steamer Grey Cloud was at the wharf at Missis-ippi City, not having taken any troops thence in any direction. The California had luckily be en telegraphed on Saturday by Mr. Geddes not to leave Mobile on account of the lack of business. The enemy had evidently set, a trap to catch the mail line of steamers coming each way, but they have failed in

the attempt.

We learn that the steamboat J. D. Swaim bas re turned, and that she was fired at six times, but "no-

Mr. Goddes has received the following dispatch from Capt. Walker of the steambout Creole:

"OCEAN SPRINGS, June 24.—Creole all right—will
go up the Back Bay to-night. The steamer inside the
island, and a schooler off Mississippi City.

We are pleased to announce that Bishop Polk, pre-siding Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Docese of Louisians, has received at the hands of Pre-ident Davia a commission as General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. Gen. Polk having accepted his commission, will have command of the Brigade of Red River Volunteers—a most efficient corps of soled men to be found enrolled in the ministry of the Epis-copal Caurch in the late United States. He is, however, not without military experience, having in early life graduated with distinguished honor at West Point, and held the post of lieutenant in the armies of the late

MORE SECESSION. The Mobile Tribuse complains of the postal annoy-ances resulting from the failure of the Contede ate Gov-ernment to issue stamps up to the present, remarks that the Postmasters of Mobile and Montgomery have uttered stamps of their own, and adds: "For it he mail bout which arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans, brought outside of the mail a batch of etters to the address of parties here, prepaid by stamps issued by the New-Orleans Postmaster—five cents each. These letters were sent back by our Postma-ter to be mailed, as they should have been, at the New-Or-leans Post-Office."

THOM MANASSAS JUNCTION.

The Lunchburg Republican of Tuesday says: From an officer of one of the companies stationed at Manassas Junction, who arrived here yesterday (Monday), we have obtained the following particulars of matters a that point: Troops are arriving in large numbers ever day, which are being thrown forward, and for mile day, which are being thrown forward, and for miles around every point is occupied by them—many of them almost within the enemy's line. Col. Gregg's command have advanced to Fall's Church, seven miles this side of Alexandria. The Federal troops vacated the position a short time before the South Carolinians reached it. Latham's Battery and the Richmond Howitzers are now at a point six miles below the Janetion. The Jeff. Davis Guards, of this city, and the Clifton Grays, of Campbell, have been transferred from Col. Preston's regiment to that of Col. Garland's. Col. Preston's regiment to that of Col. Garland's. Col. Preston's regiment to that of Col. Garland's. The present were taken prisoners yesterday, and brought into camp by one of our scoats. They were out on a reconnoitering expedition, dressed in citizen's clothes, and without arms, hoping to escape detection; but our scoots, observing the Yankee in them, took them prisoners, and without resistance marched them into camponers, and without resistance marched them into camponers, and without resistance marched them into camponers. oners, and without resistance marched them into camp.
They were sent on to Richmond yesterday. Nothing
was definitely known of the intended movements of Geo. Beauregard. The troops generally are in good health and spirits, and all extremely auxious for a fight.

The Lynchburg Republican of Thursday last has the

following items:

Gentlemen who reached here yesterday from Manas sas Junction say that only three regiments are now at that place, all of the other forces under Gen. Beaure-gard's command having been advanced in the direction

of Alexandria.
Two South Carolina companies are within four miles Two South Carolina companies are within a confidence of Alexandria.

The reported capture of nine South Carolinians is still asserted, but there is no confirmation.

Among the troops yet at the Junction is the entire regiment of Col. Garland, made up almost entirely of companies from this city and county.

TROOPS SENT OVER.

Three companies of Natchez Howitzers left Rich-

Three companies of Natchez Hawitzers left Rica-mond on Wednesday, by the early train, for the in-trenched camp on the top of the Blue Ridge. They have nine rifled cannon, which, added to those already at the camp, make the total of £3. Two regiments ar-rived from Georgia—one infantry and one rifle—1,900 men, and encamped at Buchanan's Springs. They go to Camp Steuben, ready to meet the Federal troops, though they are only armed with old first maskets. The £3d Regiment of Louisions Infantry were dis-patched in great haste to Weldon to meet the enemy. This company is very handsomely equipped, and will patched in great haste to Weldon to meet the enemy. This company is very handsomely equipped, and will perform a first-rate service. Thirteen columbiads were shipped for Warwick, and forthwith put in position.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE SOUTH CARCLINA EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

ABBRYILLE C. H., June 20, 1861.—The Episcopal
Convention is in session here, Bishop Davis presiding.
The Bishop's address calls the attention of the Convention to the present relations of this Church to Dio-

ceess which have become for ign by our political dis-memberment, and auguests the appointment of Dele-gates to a Southern Convention of Dioceses, to be held on the third of July next. The consideration of this important subject will be the order of this morn-ing. It will be disposed of with perfect unanimity and without delay. The utmost harmony and gover-ous intercourse prevails in all the deliberations of this diguiffed, Christian assembly.

The Charleston Mercury has an account of the sal at public accion in that city of the steamer Catawba of the Charleston and Havana line. She brough \$13,000, having cost about four times as nuch. The hading the the steamer cataway and the steamer \$13,000, having cost about four times as much. The Mercury intimates that the vessel was bid in by the well-known firm of Mordecai & Co., of Charleston. The Mercury remarks: "The other steamer belonging to the line, the Isabel, was put up, but no one seemed disposed to make a bid, and Mr. Taylor, chaiming an auctioner's privilege, withdrew the vessel, remarking that she is worth \$100,000. Various were the comments of the crowd, from which it appears that the Isabel and Catwab are considered to be admirably fitted up for privateering."

fitted up for privateering."
THE PATENT OFFICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. The PATENT OFFICE OF THE CONFIDERATE STATES.

This branch of the Southern new Government, says

The Richmond Dispatch, is about going isto operation, and, we are glad to observe, under the most
favorable auspices. Commissioner Rhodes has arrived
from Montgomery, opened his department at Goddin a
building, and in a very short time will be ready to
proceed to business. No less than 120 applications for
new patents, 40 applications to revive old ones, 40
caveats, filed for future action, and numerous assignments for record, await the action of the Commissioner.

The Richmond papers of Thursday contain the following order from Gen. Beauregard forbidding may person hereafter to enter his lines:

Handganges anny or Poyonac, Manaysas Juscinos, June 25, 1861. Manaysas June 25, 1861. Manaysas

A correspondent of The Atlanta (Ga.) Confedera A correspondent of The Atlanta (Ga.) Contentracy gives an interesting account of the contemplated work which lies before Gen. Wise in Northwest Virginia. According to this correspondent, who writes from Richmond on the 10th ult., Gen. Wise expected to start for the North-West on the 11th ult., by which time 4,000 men would have been transported by Railroad to Stanuton, where he would be joined by several additional regiments, which would swell his army to 10,000 men. From Stanuton the General is to proceed on foot, a distance of 100 miles, over a rough turnpike up the Alleghany Mountains. The march will be a lavorious leghany Mountains. The march will be a laborious one, but the dauntless blood and heroic energy of Wise will over eap all obstacles, and land him in the very

will over eap all obstacles, and find him in the very midet of his foes.

"Distinguished and promi ent men," says. The Confederary's correspondent, "have been to Riehmond recently, including the authorities for an army of ien thousand soldiers, which they assert can be immediately increased to twenty thousand, by additions from the thousands of true men who are enget to rully to the standard of their State. The mortal fact effect of sending Gen. Wise will be great. He is perhaps the most remarkable man of the present age. His health for some time has been feeble, and he presents the appearance of a shadow. Severe labor of mind painfal family afflictions, and intense anguish at the dan ger of his State, reduced him to a mere skeleton. Bu ger of his State, reduced him to a mere skeleton. But frail as the tenement is, the iron will and the resolution of soil, which are unconquerable, still remain. Pale, emaciated, with feeble form and tottering gait, he is yet, when aroused, fierce as the enraged lion, and swift as the lightning's flash. He proclaims his intention of addressing the people of that section at their court-houses, villages, and cross-roads, whenever and wherever the cessation from actual combat shall afford him the time and occasion. He will also disseminate broadcast among the people a proclamation urging them to crush out the invaders, and uplift to its ancient sovereignty the trampled standard of Virginia's honer. At his call many a sword will spring from its cient sovereignty the trampled standard of Virginia's honer. At his call many a sword will spring from its honor. At his call many a sword was springed by the scabbard, and many a trusty rifle be discharged by the unerring hand of the hardy mountaineer."

THE GERMANS OF MISSOURL

To the Editor of The N Y. Tribnne.
Sin: Your Missouri correspondent of Friday, though evidently accusted by a desire of doing justice to the Germans of that State, makes a statement calculated to convey an erroneous impression regarding the strength and efficiency of the German element in maintaining the cause of the Union and crushing out rebellion in the West. Your correspondent says that there is a large proportion of Germans in Col. Boernstein's is a large proportion of Germans in Col. Boernstein's regiment. The fact is, that there are only five Americans in that regiment; and that of the eleven regiments so far raised in Missouri, six are almost exclusively German, viz.: the regiments of Cols. Sigel, Boernstein, Schuetteer, Almstedt, Kallmann, and Stiefel. Out of the remaining five regiments there is only one in which the majority is not German, viz.: that of Col. O'Fall in, in which the Irish outnumber the Germans in a large degree. In addition to those regular regiments, the Home Guards of the principal cities and towns are chiefly German, as at St. Louis, Booneand towns are chi-fly German, as at St. Louis, Boone-ville, and Jefferson City. Without wishing to detract from the native-born who have notly sustained the Union in Missouri, I cannot refrain from an expression Union in Missouri, I cannot retrain from an expression of annoyance at the manner in which the German ele-ment and the German service appears to have been ignored, especial y as this element embraces all within a thousand of the armed defenders of the State. If Missouri be saved for the Union, and the present state of things guarantees that it will be, it is due to the Germans who are fighting there pro aris et focis.

Mr. Seward, therefore, spoke prophetically, when, on
his late tour through the West, he assigned to the Gurmans the task of saving Missouri for liberty.

Aris York, June 23, 18th.

F. R. K.

ONE OR TWO CORRECTIONS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: You have been misinformed and have done in

partice to the Connectiont Brigade encamped here.
In the first place, "Col. Terry of the First" did not ferbid th colonel, but has the honor of commanding the Second. He was warm Republican at home, and not only permits the circula ion of the bundle you kindly send, but buys a copy for himself. Col Burnham of the First was a Democrat, but I know that he ordered the Sergeant Major to distribute your bundle regularly, and it is done. For the first week or two it was neglected, for we have been tolerably busy, and what was nobody's business was done by nobedy. In the Third there has certainly been no

much produbition.

The Washington and New-York papers say but little of us, of which we don't complain; but they say that little wrong it which we don't complain; but they say that little wrong They are determined to transfer our Colonels. The lat is commoded by Col. George S. Burnham of Harrford, the 2d by Col. John L. Alfred H. Thery of New-Haven, and the 3d by Col. John L.

Affect H. Terry of New-Haven and the 3d by Ceil John L. Islandeld of Waterbury, all under the command of Brigadier-feweral Daniel Tyler of Norwich.

Bo you count the last-camed gestleman among those "three trees Brigadiers" whom your sharp military eye has detected from are stride mistaken. Gen. Tyler graduated at West Poist, cas fourteen years in the army, and has since, in connection eith railroad enterprise, had large experience in moving masses of men and material. It char the usual number of eye-teeth, and large are exceedingly sharp.

In short, we are not misserable in any respect. We have good In short, we are not misserable in any respect.

In short, we are not miserante in any respect.

Coloneis, a good fores al a good positron to the advance good spirits, good rifles, good victuals and a good came, and we read The Thinnex. I really don't know what the newspopers can say about us. We have taken three priconers and four fitte horses from the enemy, and so attad even. We are either more.

A CAPTAIN IN THE CONNEXTICUT SIRST.

Camp Mc Ibaccil, it Regiment. C. V., Fall's Church, Fairfar Courty, Va., June 29, 1161.

A PRIVATERR OFF HATTERAS .- Capt. Roberts, of the ship Columbia, from Bordeaux for New-Orleans, driven off by the blockade, arrived here lass evening, reporting that on the 26th ult., between Ocracoke and Hatterns, be was chased by a small privateer ste amer, who fired ten guns at him; but the shot all

fell short, and having a good wind, he escaped. ANOTHER PRIZE. - The prize bark Sally Magee, of Richmond, Capt. Soule, arrived here last night in charge of Prize Master Lieut. Bryant, from Rio Janeiro and Hampton Roads, June 26th, with coffee. She was bound to Richmond, and seized while approaching Hampton Roads by the United States gunboat Quaker City, and placed in charge of a prize crew from the Uni-

ted States steam frigate Minnesota.

CASTALTIES OF THE WAR.—The total number of casualties on the side of the Federal forces that occurred during the month of June was 107. Of these 54 soldiers were killed and 84 wounded in battles and skirmishes; 20 were killed and 5 were wounded accidentally, either by the careless use of finearms, or by drowning, or being ran over by railroad cars; 3 died of disease, and I was shot for sisobedience of orders. On the part of the Rebels it is impossible to state accurately the number of killed and wounded; and perhaps we may never be informed of the tree state of facts in reference to their casualties. As far us our knowledge extends, however, there have been 84 killed and 20 wounded in battles and Skirmishes. At the attack of Hone Guards of St. Louis upen the citizens on the 17th ult., six persons were killed.

CAUGHT.—A. C. Appler, the rabid secession editor

CAUGHT.—A. C. Appler, the rabid seces-ion editor of The Hyanabal News, was arrested last Saturday, and taken by Major Hays to camp. When found was concealed between twee brds. He begged to be released on taking the oath of allegiance, but Major Hunt preferred to feed him on pork and beams, and make him work awhite for Uncle Sam.

[St. Leass Democrat, June 28.

FROM PATTERSON'S COLUMN

AN ALARM SOUNDED. READY RESPONSE OF THE SOLDIERS

ANXIETY FOR AN ENGAGEMENT.

Bad Effect of the Existing Apathy.

From Our Special Correspondent.
WILLIAMSPORT, Md., Sunday, June 30, 1865, On Friday afternoon I came here to make some per

sonal observations as to the movements of the army, intending to return to Hagerstown that evening and report to THE TRIBUNE. But I found I could not get through the pickets with safety after night, the ro all being guarded now very strictly after dark, and concluded to remain until morning. Only night before last, a young man was shot dead, near Sharpaburg, by a stapid picket. Before morning, there was an als that the enemy was cros-ing the river above and below this point, and the camps in this vicinity, under command of Gen. Cadwalader, were all suddenly roused by the beat of "the long roll." The order came to strike the tente, load the wagons, and get ready for action This was done by daybreak, and so expeditiously the the men were all under arms without a chance even to eat their breakfast. A few company detachmen were sent out to reconnoiter, or post themselves near the river, to be prepared to meet the enemy if he should show himself, but the informa-tion which caused the slarm was so indefinite and uncertain, that the male tion confidently, and therefore remained on the groun of the encampments to wait for further demonstration. Hour after hour wore away without any eigns of the enemy, and the general conclusion was that it was a false alarm. The men were allowed to take their ease in the best way they could, and under the kind convoy of a few officers, I rode to the headqu rters of Gen. Cadwalader, about a mile from this town, an among the dismantled camps, and thus had an excellen opportunity of seeing, for the first time, this phase of a soldier's experience. Be the slarm false or real, the preparation was the same, and here was a division of the Federal army under arms ready for action, and as only ready but enger for the fray.

There was nothing formidable, certainly, in the mere appearance of the troops, scattered about the grounds of the encampment just broken up, where, apparently, at first sight there was only confusion and want of preparation. Here were groupe of soldiers standing or moving about carelessly in the fields, exposed to the rays of a hot midday sun on a cloudless June day; here were others standing, sitting and lying proce on the ground, wherever a friendly bush or tree lent its grateful shade; others, indifferent alike to hent, faigne or hunger, were romping and skylarking with each other; the soldiers, all thus idly and irks mely waiting for orders, were accountered and ready for the march, but few only, except the pickets stationed about the camps, had arms in their hands, though they were near by, generally stacked in bristling array. Without special order in position, the buggage wagons stood about the grounds, all heavily loaded with the camp equipage, so hastily stowed away early in the morning, and though now high noon, the borses were still hisched uneasily stamping off the flies, and ready to lumber off in any direction coming danger might require for their safety. The horses of the officers, and of the Philadelphia City Troop, stationed here at headquarters as a guard and for dispatch service, were a marked feature in the scene; here, held by servants, or tied up to the trees and palings, ready saddled and bridled, and impatiently champing the bit, or pawing the ground, and

otherwise manifesting the restive fire of their blood. The officers of Gen. Cadwalader's staff and of the regiments of his division which had been encamped around, were generally quietly grouped about the fine old grassy and well-shaded yard in front of the antique, but pleasunt homestend used for headquarters; among them was the same careless case which characterize the soldiers about the old camps, in apright or recumbent postures, as suited their tastes, or as duty allowed, and though wearing none of the bright trappings of rank they were all " in harness" prepared to do their devoir gallantly in battle, and awaiting only the order to march, that they might dast with the ardor and impetuosity of chafed studs into the thick of the fight.

There, too, sat Gen. Cadwalader, in loose fatigue dress, under the shade of a noble, old branching elm, the stately rival of any of the magnificent monarchs of Connecticut Valley. The General is not well; he has been sleeping to be better able to take the field, and now has come out of the house to enjoy the co. I shade on the grass. Sitting on a camp stool, he chats with his aids, and particularly with Major Lee, Chief of the Staff, that portly, round-limbed gentleman, with the very black whickers, the bright eye and the jovial mouth, who sits near by, dressed in an old, blue flannel sack coat, with the careless case and freedom of a boy on the ground. He is an "old war horse" who has seen service, and especially ferocious on traitors. Gen. Cadwalader is not a young man; white hairs fleck his thick, mutton-leg whiskers, but although his well-kept person indicates a good liver, there is a soldierly out about his face, with its full, aquiline nose, and his figure with his compact firmness, which rather inspire confidence in his ability as the commanding officer of a

Thus were away all the day, yesterday, at the camps in this vicinity; no enemy in sight, and no further in telligence of any; and not until toward night did the expectant but cannel and hungry soldiers, who were started out before day, without breakfast, by a sudden alarm, which allowed no provision more than a cracker, perhaps, to be put even in their haverencks, and had been all day without food, have their suspense relieved so that they could get into camp again. Then the fact being established that there had been " a false alarm," and that the rebel enemy still remained at his old posts, outh of the Petomac, though, perhaps, not many miles distant, then the wagons were unloaded, the tents once more pitched on the same ground, and the camp-fires lighted to cook the soldiers a meal, which should de duty for breakfast, dinner, and supper in one.

Beside this "false alarm," nothing has occurred of any moment near here for several days. Two weeks ago today-a rainy and gloomy Sabbata-day-a large part of our army crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and then your correspondent, in common with many who had the pleasure of seeing that grand passage of the ford at this place, rejoiced in the belief that the Army of Freedom had indeed entered into the land of bondage, to purge it of treachery, protect the loyal, and recetablish the Constitution and the laws of the Union, if not, indeed, mayhap, proclaim Liberty to the Oppressed, and Freedom to the Captive held in chains!

Instead of advancing, our army has retreated, and with what deplorable results I have already partly explained in previous letters—retreated, not before a triumphant enemy, powerful and irresistible, but before a disaffected and comparatively feeble foe, ready to fly on approach (a fact of which I have absolute proofs), h some misapprehension or misman which I can only regard as a criminal blunder. Here is our army still north of the Potomac, for two weeks past resting on its banks, while the Rebel troops, taking courage at not being pursued, have returned to the very shore of the river on the opposite side, where they have not only wantonly destroyed millions worth of property, insulted, cruelly maltreated and robbed loyal property, insulted, crueify maltreated and robbed soyal citizens of Virginia, pressed them into their hateful service, or driven them from their homes, but insolently braved our soldiers within sight of their own

How much longer this strange apathy, which seems to paralyze our army, shall be allowed to encourage See highth Page.